

THE DIRECTION

Part Two:

You Can Get There From Here

By MICHAEL A. CLARK and
DANIEL J. RODRICKS

(Tuesday's article outlined a vision of this University's future. It is our intention in this piece to suggest a plan of action which would realize that vision.)

The decade of the 60's experienced an educational explosion. Everyone was going to college, or so it seemed. This phenomenon can be seen as a process which came to a head in the 60's but whose seeds were sown in the immediate post-World War era and resulted from the combination of several factors, among them: the maturing of the 'baby boom'; veterans taking advantage of G.I. Bill benefits and,

in turn, passing the value of a college education to their children; students avoiding a military draft; the pervasive and persuasive nature of the 'Best and the Brightest' experiment in America's most visible and most revered institution, the Presidency. A less obvious factor in this rapid growth was the collaboration of America's academics with the military industrial complex, the colleges serving as ('think tanks') for the latter, involving all of the funding that complex brought with it.

America's educational institutions responded in the traditional American way—headlong expansion. Lewis B. Mayhew, in assessing that response concludes that Americans came to view

higher education as "the pivotal institution in the society and the institution which could become the major instrument for the achievement of all of the national domestic goals." That those same Americans were to reel back in shock at student revisionist initiatives identified with the college scene—that Americans were to view colleges and universities as "pivotal" only in the sense of betrayal a decade later was not to be foreseen. Also unpredictable were the end of the draft, a nation beset by inflation-cum-recession, and the falibility of the Camelot experiment.

On the basis of predictions of growth and more growth, American colleges chose their course. This can be illustrated by the

fact that between the 50's and late 60's many prestigious graduate schools saw their enrollments shoot upwards of 200 percent—someone had to teach the youth lined up at the admissions door. College administrators were quick to latch onto new college teachers, expanding their faculties at a rate that suggests they were just one step ahead of their admissions departments. In competition for those talents with other educational institutions and an eager business world, administrators were quick to grant tenure to anyone with a positive prospect in an effort to short-circuit the competition. Many of the tenure decisions were chancey; but then,

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the scribe

April 24, 1975 University Of Bridgeport 47:49 Est. March 7, 1930

THE OTHER SIDE, the second of three demo paper projects produced, edited and written by the freshmen news laboratory classes, Journalism 100J, is a four page supplement to today's edition. THE OTHER SIDE is the semester project of JOHN REILLY's class.

Concerts In Gym To Be Continued Despite 'Hassles'

By GENE KALBACHER
Scribe Staff

Rock concerts in the Harvey Hubbell gymnasium, dealt what BOD Concert Committee Chairman Gary Adams last week called "a stunning blow," will resume May 4 at 8 p.m. with a Spring Weekend blanket concert featuring celebrated folksinger Arlo Guthrie.

The "stunning blow," according to Adams, was the announcement made April 7 by

Dr. Helen Spencer, director of Arnold College, that the Arnold Room could not be used as a backstage lounge for performing artists.

Adams, who has delayed his resignation until a suitable successor with concert management expertise is named and trained, accepted Spencer's suggestion Monday that the A-V Room in the gym be used instead of the Arnold

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MANNING STELZER

Spring has been long awaited and long overdue on campus. High 60's temperatures and sunny skies prevailed over Bridgeport this week, and enabled this veteran salesman to offer his wares to those interested. Snap open the six packs! Play Ball!

Upward Bound's Funds Terminated

By KEVIN D. GINYARD
Scribe Staff

On Wednesday April 15, Sharon Klebe, Dean of the Junior College, made a phone call to Upward Bound Director Ralph R. Ford. She had a message for him from the project's regional office in Boston: The Upward Bound Program at the University of Bridgeport would not be funded for 1975-76. The four-year-old program would cease to exist on campus this June 30.

Knowledge of the decision brought immediate reactions from members of the Upward Bound staff, parent advisory board and student body. Charles Bellamy, president of the parents advisory board, phoned the Boston Office to investigate the validity of the unofficial report. He was reportedly unable to ascertain a response of any significance.

At a regular session of the Upward Bound program on the following Saturday, the students were informed of the still unofficial decision that had been made in Boston. The students took the remaining portion of the session to write letters to the regional office.

The parents advisory board held a meeting last Sunday to organize a plan of action. Arrangements were made for a meeting with Dean Sharon Klebe the next day.

Approximately twenty five parents were on hand for the Monday meeting with Dean Klebe. The parents expressed their

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Miles Modified Search Comm. Role, Member Says

By LINDA CONNER
Scribe Staff

Before President Miles declared a moratorium on all vice-president search committees, he changed their purpose, according to Sidney Buxton, a member of the now-defunct vice-president for student affairs search team.

Originally, the committee was supposed to examine resumes for the position, make a selection, and present choices to the President for his decision. But, the president, according to Buxton, cut short this process by giving Dean Constantine Chagares the duties of a vice-president for student affairs.

"The committee doesn't object to Chagares taking on these duties," Buxton said. "We object to the appointment of a dean, over the search process." Buxton feels the search process is

necessary to secure the best possible candidate

"It's not as to whether Mr. Chagares is best—that remains to be determined. He should submit his resume as the other candidates have to," Buxton said.

What Miles did, says Buxton, was change the role of the committee from seekers of a vice-president to a role of determining the length of time the dean he appoints should hold the position. Miles has since called a halt to the search for a vice-president and to the committee.

Before it disbanded, the committee recommended to the president, that the acting dean title be kept until July 1 and the committee be re-enacted then, to search for a vice-president. Thus far, neither Buxton or Paul Sopchak, another member of the committee, have received a reply from the Administration.

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New security director Alan McNutt alights from security vehicle on campus. McNutt replaced veteran director James Norris earlier this year.

Rock Musical Play Will Debut Tonight

Hair the celebrated 1968 rock musical time capsule, will open at Mertens Theatre on April 24th and run for six performances on the 25th, 26th, and May 1-3.

According to its director, Warren Bass, the play will be performed in the period of the sixties, when anti-war protests, riots, the drug culture, mass rock concerts, the civil rights movement, and flower children were in full swing. Bass believes that a sufficient amount of time has passed to enable us to "look

back on the period of the sixties with some kind of perspective."

His production will be done in all frankness and the original nude scene will be included.

Hair is about politics, about social change, about racism, but most of all it is about love," says Bass. He hopes his production will portray the cultural changes and values of the times of the sixties.

Trough his own interpretation, Bass hopes to bring a sense of originality to the play by incorporating several versions of Hair and allowing his approximately 30-member cast to do some spontaneous acting.

Anna Bass, the director's wife, is doing the show's choreography, assisted by students Mary Jo Nagy and Brian Goldstein. Tom Kegelman is assistant director.

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New Editors Will Continue To Bring You The Scoop

Daniel J. Rodricks will be The Scribe's managing editor next year, replacing Neill Borowski, who is graduating.

Rodricks is the Thursday edition's copy editor this year, has worked as an edition editor, sports editor and columnist for the paper and spent several semesters on work-study for The Patriot Ledger in Quincy, Mass. He is a junior.

The new edition editors are Jack Kramer and Jill Landes, replacing Jim Colasurdo and Lesley Ciarula. Ciarula is graduating and Colasurdo is transferring.

Kramer has been an edition editor, sports editor and reporter for The Scribe, spending his work-study semesters with The New Haven Journal Courier. Landes is presently the Tuesday edition news editor, a position she held prior to work-study on The New Haven Register. She reported for The Scribe in her freshman year.

Both are juniors.

Ann DeMatteo and John Majewski will be the new copy editors. Both are freshmen. Majewski is presently the Tuesday sports editor and DeMatteo is a reporter and sub-copy editor for the Thursday edition.

News editors next year are Maureen Boyle and Dan Tepfer, both freshmen. Tepfer is presently the Tuesday sub-news editor and Boyle is a reporter.

Tom Killen returns for another year as Culture Editor.

Mark Root and Roslyn Rudolph will be the new sports editors. Root is presently the Thursday edition's sports editor, and Rudolph is a sports reporter. Both are freshmen.

Vic Goldman and Paul Kalish will take over as photo editors.

Gym Concerts Remain

continued from page one

Room. Spencer stipulated that a security officer must be in the vicinity of the A-V Room for the entire show, according to Adams.

Adams told The Scribe he appreciated Spencer's efforts at securing the A-V Room and that the Spring Weekend concert would run smoothly. Spencer told The Scribe the A-V Room would be a suitable replacement for the Arnold Room and that "there's nothing in there they (the Concert Committee) could destroy." Adams confirmed the statement. "That room is totally bare," he said.

Adams said he was resigning his post because of hassles with the Concert Committee administration. "Anyone willing to give 20 to 25 hours of volunteer work per week for the few fringe benefits the position of Concert Chairman requires, should contact the Concert Committee at the Student Center," Adams said.

Spencer told Student Center Programming Director Robert Kisiel on April 7 that the Concert Committee was never given permission to use the Arnold Room and that they must not use it in the future.

"When a group or organization gets permission to use the gym, that's all they get," Spencer told The Scribe. "BOD was told before the (Coryell-Urbaniak) concert that

they could not use the Arnold Room. They (the Concert Committee) said the Arnold Room was open when they got there, but I deny this. Now they're saying maintenance let them in. I'm sure they (maintenance) will deny this."

Maintenance personnel could not be reached for comment.

"In no place in writing has BOD ever requested the Arnold Room," added Spencer.

Adams claims he requested use of the room in writing for the April 5 concert and for all previous shows. Examination by The Scribe of the gym reservation forms submitted by BOD for the past four gym concerts, however, did not substantiate this claim.

Spencer also cited the theft of an irreplaceable dance catalog from the Arnold Room during last spring's David Bromberg concert, pot smoking in the backstage lounge, and the removal and breakage of a \$5 chain which locked the room's refrigerator as prime reasons why the room could not be used.

Adams offered to pay for the lock but Spencer refused, he said.

"It's not the money—it's what can't be replaced," the Director of Arnold College said, "referring to the dance catalog. Refreshments belonging to the women's softball team were stolen from the refrigerator during the April 5 show, she added.

Before accepting the A-V Room as a backstage lounge replacement, Adams said Spencer's refusal to allow further use of the Arnold Room would spell doom for future gym concerts.

"We've used the Arnold Room for the past four concerts in the gym. If we weren't supposed to use the room, why weren't we told?" Adams said. "Using the locker room as a backstage lounge is totally unacceptable. It would be an insult to the artists."

Adams said a rider on a performing artist's standard contract stipulates that a dressing room lounge in close proximity to the stage be provided for the artist's comfort.

He also said students paid \$3,500 for electrical improvements in the gym for large-scale concerts that could not be moved. The Concert Committee chairman was about ready to scrap negotiations with Arlo Guthrie when he agreed to use the A-V Room.

"I know what's going to happen," Spencer said last week, when told that BOD might stop all gym concerts if the Arnold Room could not be used. "It's going to be my fault. But it isn't my fault. It's the fault of the kid that stole the (dance catalog) file; it is the fault of the kids that smoked pot in there; and it's the fault of the kids that broke into the refrigerator."

"It was unfair to the women's softball team that their refreshments weren't there when they went for them. It's unfortunate physical education majors can no longer use the dance catalog...It's because I want to be fair to the students that I'm insisting on this rule."

Spencer also said the gym was never intended for rock concerts, but that the building has been more accessible to students than both the Student Center and the Mertens Theater. "But they've (Concert Committee) made themselves unpopular elsewhere,"

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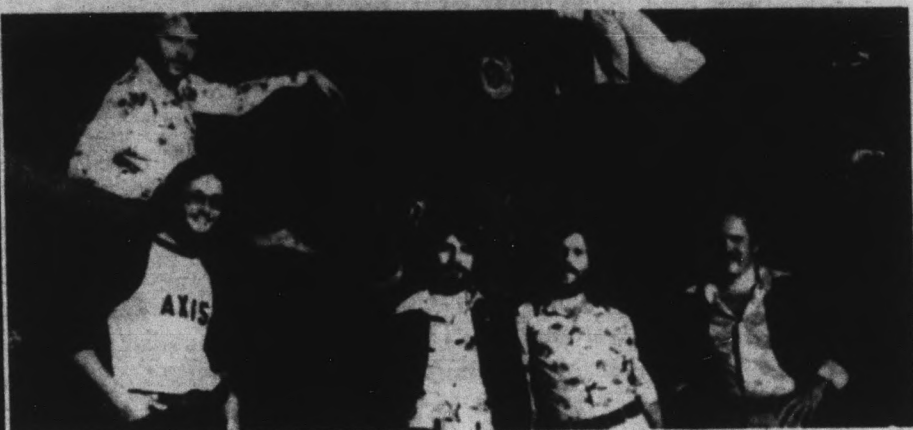


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Published on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the school year except exam and vacation periods by the students of the University of Bridgeport. Subscription rates: \$4 per school year. Second class postage paid at Bridgeport, Ct. The Scribe is written and edited by students and its contents do not necessarily represent official University policy. Published at 230 Park Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602. Phone (203) 333-2522 or 576-4382.

Reflections

The Final Good-Bye

It's very hard to see the hands of a watch move; minute to minute, hour to hour; but after a little time has passed, the change is easily perceptible.

So too, in a stay at the University of Bridgeport and reflecting upon my four years, the changes have been drastic, although each lone change slipped by without a great deal of attention or fanfare.

When I entered UB in the fall of 1971 along with other freshmen who were impressed with this school by the sea, things were different. The Vietnam War and demonstrations against it were still on and no (widespread) corruption in the reign of Nixon and Agnew had been uncovered yet.

At UB, students still lived in old houses; just-finished Schine Hall was called New Dorm for lack of a benefactor; North and South Hall were dorms; houses and parking lots stood where the Magnus Wahlstrom is now; what is now the Bubble Theatre was a few tangerine-like sections of concrete lying on the ground; People's Park was a flat and empty lot; Thurston Manning was the new president of UB; the Carriage House was still being refurbished, scheduled for a grand opening in the spring; WPKN played the Top 40; Student Council was radical and always ready for a strike; and finally, UB was a comfortable place to go and the Administration took pride in boasting this was one of the few private schools in the nation to still operate "in the black."

The University of Bridgeport has changed a great deal since then; some say it grew up too fast.

The characters and personalities of students have changed a lot. While the Class of '75 were freshmen—today's freshmen were 10th graders still clearing up pimples and taking shots at Geometry.

Today's student is fighting for a different

cause, concerned more with the domestic front and survival—both economic and cultural—in today's society.

I am confident the University of Bridgeport will make it after the Class of '75 leaves and UB will continue for many years (either as a private or public institution).

Cooperation and logical, rational dissent is the only way UB will survive intact. There has been and is still a sickening amount of "gimmee gimmee" among the faculty and academic departments.

Thurston Manning left this school last year without achieving his goal of making everyone understand that this is a University, one entity made up of cooperating areas. Leland Miles seems to want this too, but he's forcing each of the areas to hold their own. His attitude seems to be one of "be on the lookout for yourselves, but prove you deserve any reward."

A walk down University Avenue will not render feelings of tradition that a Yale or Harvard will, but there are memories of people and events during a stay at UB.

Seniors cannot avoid looking back over four years and recalling a number of good memories.

Various staff members here at *The Scribe* asked me if I would write a final farewell. What can one say in serving four years of his or her life?

One month from tomorrow the Class of '75 will sit in the Dana parking lot and most will probably say the both adequate and inadequate word to their University and home for four years—and that word is *goodbye*.

Neill Borowski

(Neill Borowski, a senior journalism major, retires tonight as Managing Editor of *The Scribe*, a post he has held since February of 1974.)

Readers' Angle

A Clarification

To the Editor:

The April 22 edition of *The Scribe* quoted me as saying, "The people upstairs don't give a damn about academic integrity." Because I do not know this to be a fact, I could not have made the statement as quoted

However, a reasonable accurate quotation could be achieved by prefacing the statement with "If," and adding the following: "...then it is they who should be censured and their resignations which should be sought."

It is my sincerest hope that

the administration does place academic integrity and excellence above all other goals. Unfortunately, my hopes do not correspond with my beliefs at this time.

Michael J. Autuori
Biology Department

Satire

Facing The Lions

It was time for President Miles to face the lions.

All year long, strange decisions had been emanating from the Administration; decisions which went under the terminology of cutbacks, productivity goals and finally, exigency.

Miles, (especially after announcing the dropping of football for '76-77), realized the heat was on. He had to take his case to the people, the common, average "Joe student." The peon. So, promptly after publishing a list of the number of times he's met with students, (a greeting on the street counted on his list as a meeting), Miles had decided to visit dorm rooms personally, to explain his often nebulous reasoning to those who are affected most.

Here are some typical scenes involving Miles and his attempts to explain his policies to the Lions, the average students, in their den—the dorm rooms.

"Hello, I'm President Miles, I'd like to explain..."

"Eh, bud, you selling something? We don't need a vacuum cleaner, and..."

"No, you don't understand. My name is Miles. Miles! I've done some things this year I'd like to talk about..."

"Well, this ain't the counseling centah, pal." A door was promptly slammed in the President's face.

Undaunted, Miles moved on to another room.

"Hello kids, wanna 'rap' about some of your problems?"

"Joe, check this guy out, will ya? Yeah, I've got problems. The package store is closed, and we want more beer. Got any connections?"

"I'm President of this University. The PRESIDENT! I make the decisions around here. I drop teachers, I cut football."

"Joe get this. He thinks he's the President. Heh. Everyone KNOWS Miles doesn't look like him. Look at that suit, the moustache..."

"Don't you want input to decision-making? Don't you want to complain to those responsible?"

"I'm gonna complain to SECURITY if you don't take your ass outa here. Didn't you read the sign out front? No solicitors allowed!"

"But I'm not trying to sell anything I'm..."

At this point, a barrage of obscenities were hurled at the President, so he quietly moved to another room.

En route, two security officers, who had been following Miles since he entered the building, blocked his way in the middle of the hall.

"You're coming with us, old man."

"But...but...I'm the President...I...I came here to talk to students about problems..."

"Look Mac, that's gotta be the worst excuse I ever heard. And besides, the President wouldn't come to the dorms. No one has ever seen the President. He may not even exist for all we know. 'Ours is to protect and serve.'"

Miles was brought down to the Security Office and charged with soliciting without a permit. In the middle of the proceedings, Miles, realizing that no one had ever seen a picture of him, bolted out the door and down University Avenue.

Shirt and tie askew, he was finally picked up by the Bridgeport Police, somewhere near the Lafayette Mall. He put up a hard, physical fight before he was finally subdued and detained.

After waking Harry Rowell from a restless sleep, Miles was identified and released that evening.

The next day, sipping sherry during a meeting with three department chairmen, Miles was receiving some hard criticism.

"Why don't you take your case to the people, Leland? The students are frustrated, they don't know what exigency means, they think you live in the Bahamas."

"Yeah, Leland, a room-to-room dorm visit is in order..."

At this point Miles went into a frenzy, doused the chairmen with his sherry and chased them out of his office.

Now, dear readers you have the inside story on why Miles doesn't "go to the people," about his policies affecting the students.

James "Uncle Jimmy" Colasurdo

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April 24, 1975

Scribe
Supplement

University Of Bridgeport

Agency Treats Abuse Cases

The Bridgeport Protective Services Agency, a section of the State Welfare Department, has handled over 380 cases of child abuse this year, with an average of 54 cases each month.

Protective Services takes cases in which a community member is concerned and makes a complaint about a child's care, according to Lucy Foster, program supervisor and regional director in the Bridgeport-Stamford area.

Conditions usually evident in Protective Services cases are:
—lack of children's physical care and protection;
—consistent lack of supervision, guidance, or discipline;
—child exploitation;
—exposure or subjection to degrading, damaging or immoral conditions;

—abuse and/or physical cruelty.

Connecticut's Child Abuse Law (Public Act 73-205) defines child abuse as physical injury or injuries inflicted by other than accidental means, or injuries at variance with the history given.

The law includes, but does not limit, maltreatment a malnutrition, sexual molestation, cruel punishment or deprivation of necessary food, clothing, or shelter, and other necessities of life.

There is no precise criteria for measuring parental neglect and its effects on children, Foster pointed out. By working with parents and offenders for six to 10 weeks, hazardous shortcomings in parental cases are uncovered.

There is also no evidence to support the belief that abusing

parents are from the low income segment of society, Foster believes. The overwhelming majority of parents who abuse or neglect their children have serious social, marital and financial problems, said Foster.

In most cases, when Protective Services is notified of a complaint, it does an investigation with the police. If abuse has been committed, they immediately try to gain custody of the child from its parents.

When parents refuse to give up the child, Protective Services must go to juvenile court to request custody or get a court summons to investigate the home environment.

Protective Services studies the child's abuse history through the child abuse register in Middletown, which records

all cases as they are reported by doctors and nurses.

A new home is found for the child in second offense cases, or offenses occurring after the parent has been analyzed for previous cases. Parents are tried for first degree murder in all cases resulting in death from abuse.

Protective Services has headquarters in Hartford and offices in most districts of the state.

Bridgeport has two offices, a main office on State Street and another in Father Panick Village. Twelve investigators work with the Police Department, including a case supervisor and the program supervisor.

Staff Outlines Youth Division

Policewoman Bonnie Feranda described a case similar to ones she has worked on during her seven years on the Youth Division of the Yonkers Police Department.

"The baby was nine months old and the boy was two years old. The baby was in newspapers for diapers and had an infection from the neck to the feet."

Yonkers has its share of child abuse, according to Feranda. "It ranges from children aged two or three weeks to 15 years," Feranda said.

An abused child is defined as a child under 16 years old whose guardian inflicts or allows to be inflicted any bodily harm or sexual abuse, under the Family Court Act of New York State.

Sergeant Robert Jones, also on the Youth Division, believes narcotics and alcohol play a major role and are very prevalent in child abuse cases.

In the previously mentioned case, the mother was a junkie. "As it was, the two year old boy was having relations with the nine month old baby," the officer said. "His reasoning was, he saw mommy and her friends doing it and this is why he was doing it."

According to Jones, incidents of child abuse are reported by hospitals who are treating a child for malnutrition or bruises, or by uniformed officers who come across an abused or abandoned child during the course of their daily routine.

The next step in such a case is to report it to the Child Protective Service and they will set up an investigation. Within 24 hours of the start of an investigation, the state government in Albany must be notified.

From there, the case is moved to Family Court. Child abuse by an adult is designated as a misdemeanor. The adult can be punished up to one year in jail and the child can be placed in a foster home.

If an abused child is ordered by the court to be placed in a foster home and the parent does not give up the custody of the child, the parent can be arrested on the charge of endangering the welfare of the child.

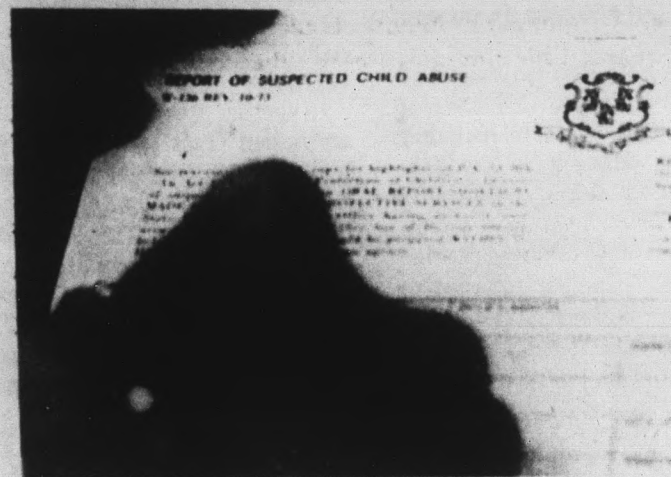
"It's the type of thing where you have to have, as far as we're concerned, concrete evidence. Otherwise they'll dismiss it," Feranda said.

She recalled a case where a child was placed in a foster home twice but was returned to the mother both times because of insufficient evidence. When the child was abused a third time, it was placed in foster care.

Many times an abused child will not report anything to the police. "There was a situation where one of the counselors at a school had brought a girl in, requesting an order of protection against the father because he was hitting her with a two-by-four. She never notified the police because her mother was dead and she felt sorry for her father who was an alcoholic," Feranda said.

On a day that the child played hooky, the counselor went to her home. The counselor found the child laying on a bed, badly bruised.

"She was given an order of protection that the father was to remain away from the home. It turned out that the father burned the house down," Feranda said.



Filling out a suspected abuse report.

Child's Future Is Main Concern

New Haven's Protective Services, a branch of the State Welfare Department's Division of Children and Youth, offers counseling, treatment, and legal assistance to victims of child abuse.

Set up by the federal government and state law, the center investigates reports of suspected child abuse in the New Haven County area.

Protective Services can initiate a court case and assume legal guardianship if parents refuse to release their child. Social workers and the supervisor then decide upon the child's future home.

According to Mrs. Faye Margulies, supervisor of child services, adoption and unmarried mothers, all casework is based on agreement with the client. In the case of a court order, Protective Services reserves the right to do what it decides is best for the child because the child is "committed" to them.

"Private agencies cannot commit or file neglect or abuse cases because they are not licensed," Margulies said. "For the most part, we're the public agency with more funds because we work under a budget voted in by the state legislature to work with and for the care of

children."

According to Margulies, Protective Services tries to offer parents alternatives to beating when coping with children under adverse conditions.

"When the child is petitioned out of the home, Protective Services tries to help parents get treatment. Our first concern is to bring change to the parents so the child won't have to be taken from the home."

"We want as much help as we can get. If we can save a child, we'll try to save a child," she said. "Kids are defenseless. They have little control over their own lives."

Although social workers try to compensate for a child's helplessness, many are overloaded with cases. Margulies believes a worker should work with less than 20 cases but most case loads exceed 40.

"Private citizens who want to help can at least know the problem exists. It's a good idea when a private citizen gets outraged, because people would be more interested in working with families."

"The extent of the problem is tremendous, overwhelming, and it gets worse. We'll try anything to protect children," she concluded.

06772

6774

Harsh Parents, Delinquent Kids

The greater the punishment, the more aggressive the delinquent behavior, says Dr. Ralph Welsh in his paper on severe parental punishment and delinquency.

A practicing psychologist in Bridgeport, Dr. Welsh has had personal contact with more than 1,600 juvenile delinquents over the past seven years. A steady flow of children have been referred to Dr. Welsh by Juvenile Court for testing and counseling.

Cases, chosen at random, show backgrounds of broken homes, "bad tempered" parents, and beatings. The reports repeatedly show that severe parental punishment (SPP) preceded delinquent behavior.

Along with several assistants and consultants, Dr. Welsh surveyed 349 subjects, including juvenile delinquents, welfare dependent children, high school service club youths, P.T.A. members and adult education students. A model, referred to as his "belt theory of juvenile delinquency," was constructed from Welsh's studies.

In general, the theory concludes that socio-economic class is less related to delinquent aggression than is the severity of parental punishment. "Normal" parents who subscribe to severe punishment are predicted to have more aggressive children than non-SPP parents.

Delinquency develops between the ages of six and 12, according to Dr. Welsh. Before the age of six, the child is not considered old enough to be hit by most parents. When the child begins to communicate, punishment is inflicted to prevent child misbehavior. During this period, fear and aggression increase. Although the fear subsides, the aggression does not.

The child becomes immune to the beatings as aggression and independence build by age 12. The older the child gets, the

more the parents become frightened until punishment is discontinued.

One of Dr. Welsh's studies involved 58 boys and 19 girls referred by Juvenile Court. The sample exhibited similar characteristics found in other delinquent children: alcoholic parents and below grade reading levels. Nine had parents classified as professional or managerial and 33.76 per cent were of a minority group.

Most of the subjects received a belt, board, extension cord, or fist as means of discipline. The offense record provided by the Juvenile Court separated the group into three categories: very aggressive (including crimes of assault), moderately aggressive (theft and vandalism), and mildly aggressive (runaways).

In further studies, Dr. Welsh concluded that the severely punished child often becomes the aggressive adult. After a child ceases to respond to punishment, their insensitivity could result in doing things without flinching an eye.

"That's why," said Dr. Welsh, "a man can kill three people, then have a cup of coffee."

Although child-rearing practices seem to be the single most important influence contributing to aggression, much research is required before the "belt theory" can be considered valid.

Many parents who wield the belt can point to such successes as Billy Graham, who was raised on a belt. But so was former President Nixon, whose father was reportedly very strict.

"A basic and far reaching effort to change many traditional child-rearing practices in this country might be in order," Dr. Welsh stressed, "if a strong case against severe parental punishment is to be made. Not beating the hell out of their kids for something like leaving the porch door open, would be a start," he concluded.



These are happy children—but many of their peers are not so fortunate, the innocent victims of child abuse. New laws are designed to protect all children.

Psychologist Explains Causes Of Child Abuse

A child's growth in weight and height may be seriously stunted by the psychological effects of child abuse. Dr. Martha Leonard, a psychologist at the Yale Child Study Center in New Haven, stated, "In some of the worst situations, the children don't grow. I've seen a number of children whose growth practically stopped."

Dr. Leonard, who works in the area of child development and has been with the center since 1960, mentioned the case of a four year old boy who weighed only 20 pounds at a height of almost three feet.

His parents brought him to the center because they were afraid he was not ready for kindergarten, but refused help when Dr. Leonard became concerned about his weight.

"We brought him into the hospital for study," Dr. Leonard said, "and within two weeks we could begin to measure his growth."

In children with serious psychological and physical abuse, the growth hormone was either low or almost undetectable in the body. Very soon after the children were brought to the hospital, the growth hormone was present in normal amounts.

The Yale Child Study Center evaluates the physical, psychological and social growth of children from birth to the age of five.

The most common condition promoting child abuse by parents, Dr. Leonard continued, is when the parents themselves were abused as children.

"The common set of circumstances we see are parents who had a poor experience themselves as children, and who never had a sense of being loved, cherished and really well taken care of," Dr. Leonard commented.

These children, when growing up, had no model of what good parents should be. As adults, she explained, these people are

not likely to have a good, supportive relationship in their marriage, and many times they do not have friends or an extended family to rely on.

Another reason parents abuse children has to do with the fact that some parents have unrealistic expectations of the children. The parents, in these cases, are looking for someone to love and provide for them, and they expect their children to do this.

Another factor is pressure. "The more stress there is on a family, the more problems there are to face—like eviction, the heat being turned off, or not enough food. Naturally, all those pressures build up on a mother and father," Dr. Leonard said.

People who tend to act on impulse are more prone to child abuse than those who have more control over their feelings. Where some people say that they feel like beating their children, others will go ahead and do it.

A significant proportion of parents abuse their children because of sadistic ideas of punishment. But only a small portion of child abusers, as a whole, are psychotic or mentally ill.

There is evidence that the mother is more often the abuser, primarily because she has more contact with the children in most cases.

Treatment for abusing parents is very difficult because they may or may not admit to the problem. If they refuse to admit it, they cannot be helped.

These parents make up excuses for the physical injuries that they have inflicted on the child. Dr. Leonard cited the case of a baby that was brought in with a fractured skull and several broken ribs, whose parents claimed that they accidentally fell on the child.

Treatment for willing parents is a kind of "supportive coun-

seling." Counselors try to give the parents a chance to talk about the things that make them angry, and try to reinforce in them the idea that they are respected as people.

Since every case is different, treatment is individual. "It could easily take a couple of years, under the best of circumstances," Dr. Leonard said.

For the child, abusive treatment is an extremely devastating experience. The most common outcome is that the child will grow up to be an abusing parent.

The abused child has mixed feelings about his relationship with the parent, because he both loves and fears the parent.

If a child is possibly in danger, he is admitted to the hospital for protection, where he can be legally kept for 96 hours, with or without parental consent. The child is treated for injuries and may be placed in foster care if the home is considered a dangerous environment.

There is often no immediate psychological treatment needed for the child, because many do well in foster homes. Treatment later on in life, however, is sometimes necessary.

One of the misconceptions about child abuse is that it occurs only in certain social and economic classes, such as poor or black families. Many people hold the notion that anyone who abuses children is wicked and horrible and should be punished.

"That's one of the attitudes that is very difficult to change, and I think that it's a very natural one. It's so hard to conceive, if you love people and love children, that anyone could do this," Dr. Leonard stressed.

She summed up the value and implications of child abuse research by saying, "One of the most important needs, I think, is to apply what's known from research to the actual situation of the children and the families."

THE OTHER SIDE

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Funded through a grant by the Reader's Digest foundation.

THE OTHER SIDE, the second of three demo paper projects produced, edited and written by the freshmen news laboratory classes, Journalism 100J, is a four page supplement to today's edition. THE OTHER SIDE is the semester project of JOHN REILLY's class.

06773

DART Committee's Target Is Detection And Treatment

APRIL 24, 1975-3

Due to the reports of five severe abuse cases between July 1964 and April 1965, Yale-New Haven Hospital has developed a system for the detection, appraisal, reporting and treatment of children believed to be abused, neglected or "at risk" of maltreatment.

In one of these cases, a three-year-old child was brought to the hospital dead on arrival with both old and new fractures and burns on his body. His history claimed that "he rode his tricycle down the stairs."

This case and others like it made frustrated staff members develop the DART Committee, Detected, Admitted, Reported and Taken (from the home).

Since January 1975, Yale-New

Haven Hospital has reported 27 cases of abuse to Protective Services, where the cases come under the jurisdiction of the law.

Ms. Carol Cooper, chief social worker in the department of pediatrics at Yale-New Haven Hospital, is one of the committee members.

A pediatrician, a faculty member of Yale Medical School, a child psychiatrist, an emergency room nurse, and one full-time and one part-time case aid employees, who follow up on all referrals designated by the committee, are also in the group.

The function of the committee, according to Cooper, is to evaluate reports of child abuse and determine if they are

valid. Once a referral is made, a social worker is assigned to investigate the case and determine what is best for the child.

If an injured child is brought in for a medical examination and the history of the injury is suspicious, or it is believed that the child is at an early stage of abuse or neglect, the child will be labelled as an "at risk" case, Cooper stated.

When it is determined that the child is in the "at risk" category, his medical record is stamped with the word "DART." This alerts personnel so that further action to protect the child can be taken.

If a child needs protection or court action is needed to remove or treat the child away from his

home, the committee recommends to Protective Services that they testify in court on behalf of the child's welfare, Cooper said.

"Neglect is harder to prove than abuse; especially in the law. Neglect can be chronic, as in a case where a child has been malnourished for a long term. Or, for instance, there might be a severe diaper rash. These needs follow-up medical care," Cooper continued.

Another problem is that there is no written law covering mental abuse, Cooper pointed out. Every time an attempt has been made to revise the abuse law and put it in form through the legislature, the problem has

already grown much deeper. There is no ideal law concerning the psychologically or mentally abused.

Cooper also mentioned that adults do not understand child development and the capabilities of their children. People have never been actually taught about child development, and they do not know how to handle the problem.

The entire DART program is funded by the auxiliary of Yale-New Haven Hospital; and is now establishing service and educational functions by requests from other hospitals in the state in an attempt to help maltreated children.

Prosecution Risky...

Arlene D. Nickowitz, assistant state prosecuting attorney, believes child abuse cases are very difficult to prove, because an eyewitness is not usually present. However, in one case Nickowitz worked on, an older sibling was witness to the beating.

This case occurred in Danbury where a boyfriend of a divorced mother was babysitting for her two children. The younger child began to cry and when the boyfriend could not comfort the child he threw it against the wall. The child, less than ten months old, died of a concussion.

Nickowitz said that when there are no eyewitnesses a doctor's medical opinion is the only grounds the prosecutor may have. But determination made without any medical basis makes the doctor liable for a

malpractice suit.

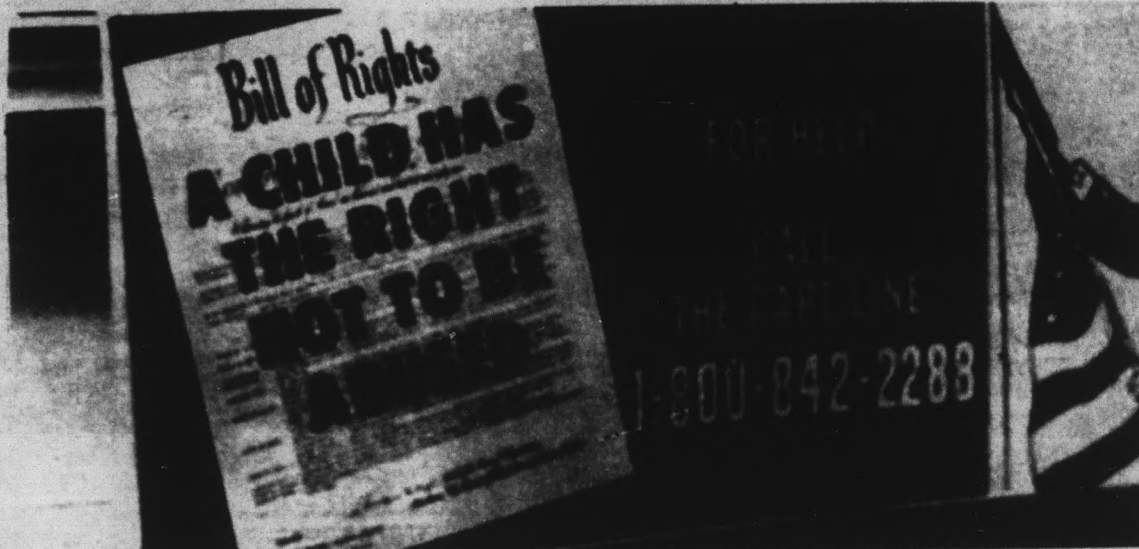
Nickowitz only handles child beating cases if murder is involved. However, in cases where the charge is assault, the child can still be protected if the parent is found innocent.

"The Welfare Department or the State of Connecticut can, and have, obtained the custody of a child through Probate Court," said Nickowitz.

He said there are many reasons for child beating. Drugs, psychological, or sociological reasons where one or both of the parents find they cannot properly handle the situation, are just a few.

Nickowitz believes that no matter what the surface reasons could be, they are almost always psychological.

"Therefore, child beating can occur in any class of family."



... Commitment Needed

New Haven Attorney Penn Rhodeen attributes child abuse to an "inadequate social system." "Child abuse can only be remedied," he says, "by a political commitment to spend the money necessary to insure proper service to battered children."

Rhodeen was chairman of the Regional Committee on Child

Abuse in New Haven from 1973 until early this year. He, along with other members of the committee, assists in drafting legislation to maximize existing laws against child abuse, and improving legal assistance for battered children.

A suspected abuse case is investigated by the Department

of Children and Youth Services in Connecticut. If the investigation proves that abuse has occurred, a social worker may be assigned to work with the family involved or a neglect charge may be filed in juvenile court. In severe cases where the child is unsafe at home, the child is taken from the parents until the court decides otherwise.

Phone Service Is Busy Receiver

Where can a mother, father, friend or neighbor turn when a child's life is in danger from abuse or neglect? Care-Line is a 24-hour, seven day a week telephone information and referral service whose toll free number is open to all Connecticut residents with questions concerning the well-being of children.

The Care-Line is a demonstration project of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, a private, nonprofit citizens' organization founded in 1918 to improve the quality of child life in Connecticut.

The Care-Line was formed on October 1, 1973, as a result of new statewide legislation that increased the responsibility of both professionals and private

citizens in reporting cases of child abuse.

Under the 1973 law, any professional who has reason to suspect that a child under the age of 18 has been physically or psychologically abused or neglected must report it or face a penalty fine up to \$500. This group of professionals includes doctors, nurses, teachers, psychologists, guidance counselors, policemen and clergymen.

The law also encourages private citizens to become involved in reporting child abuse by extending to them the same immunity from civil or criminal liability that had previously been available only to professionals. Concerned citizens are protected from defamation of character suits, as long as their

reports are made "in good faith," without malice.

The majority of Care-Line's calls come from neighbors and relatives other than parents of the children involved. Many seek specific information about how they can help the family and usually want to convince the family to seek help themselves. They are always encouraged to call Care-Line back if the family is resistant and the children are in danger.

The next largest percentage of calls come from the parents themselves, mostly mothers who are on the verge of beating their children.

Martha Levinson, program assistant at Care-Line gave a brief profile of the potentially abusing mother.

"She may be a single parent, or may have a husband that is weak, non-supportive or alcoholic. She usually does not work, and is left at home with one or several children under school age," Levinson said.

"She is often geographically or psychologically isolated from family, friends and neighbors, and has few adults to talk to. It is also possible that she may have been harshly physically disciplined or abused as a child," the assistant continued.

In most cases of reported child abuse, the case is referred to the Protective Service Division of the State Welfare Department, which has the responsibility and authority to investigate all cases of suspected

child abuse.

The Care-Line is manned during office hours by psychologist Marsha Levinson, who is also the Program Assistant in charge of Care-Line. The After-Hours staff (evenings, weekends, and holidays) consist of three women who serve as "good neighbors" by listening and offering information that can be used by the callers to help themselves or others.

When a problem arises that the after-hours answerer cannot handle there is always a social worker or psychologist on call as a professional backup.

Care-Line is always available, ready and willing to help and can be reached by calling 800-842-2288.

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Clinic Helps

The abused child of today will probably become the abusing parent of tomorrow, according to Patrick D. Bologna, executive director of the Child Guidance Clinic of Greater Bridgeport, Inc.

Bologna described a project he set up in New York in 1972 to treat the abusing parents and their child. As a result of this project, it was found that 95 percent of the abused children studied had parents who were also abused children.

The project first consisted of eight of ten mothers living in the South Bronx and Harlem. They came together under a grant from Housing, Education and Welfare (HEW) in a residential treatment program for three months and continued on an outpatient basis for nine months.

Psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists and para-professionals, or social service assistants were included in the project's staff. In Bologna's words, their object was to train the parent to "mother the mother as to how to be a good mother."

The mothers were helped to cope with day-to-day high stress living and adverse economic conditions. In those environments, frustration and anger of living giveaway to low tolerance, and striking out at children occurs.

Bologna has made some conclusions about the personality characteristics of the abuser. The abuser, he said, is usually lacking in self-confidence, suffers inferior feelings, feels insecure, and isolates himself from others.

Ninety-nine percent of all mothers in his program love their children a great deal and respond very well to treatment, Bologna pointed out.

"It is tragic that so many abused children are automatically removed from their parents because, given the right therapy and support, these

people can function very well," he stated.

One of the most effective ways of treating the abusing parent, according to Bologna, is through the lay therapist. The lay therapist is a committed and devoted average person who nurtures the child-abusing parent.

"This is important," Bologna feels, "because most of the professionals cannot do that. It makes sense to use a non-professional under the supervision of a professional because the professional represents authority. The last thing a child abuser needs is someone with authority telling them what to do because their parents represent authority and have not been able to successfully raise them."

Abuse should be looked at under broader terms than just the child who has been physically battered, according to Bologna. One must begin with severe neglect going on to major physical impairments. If the problem is caught in its very early stages, there is a much better chance for rehabilitation.

He said that he would definitely remove a child who came in battered, but he would try to return the child after treatment of the parent when he thought it was safe enough to do so.

In most cases, the director added, the parent hopes to get the child back and wants the child very much. Usually, the badly abused child hates to be removed from parents.

"Many people would recommend locking up the child abuser and throwing away the key," Bologna believes. "But if people knew that the child who is abused would one day possibly become a child abuser unless something is done, there would be an entirely different view."

Abusers Lack Control

Abusive parents are not easily recognizable to an untrained person, according to a study done by a University of Oklahoma psychologist.

Logan Wright has found that child abusers are usually described as being psychologically immature, depressed and lonely. Such parents have been either love-deprived or battered as children, and they unrealistically seek emotional support from their children, he added.

These are the visible characteristics of child abusers, but one trait surfaced through psychological testing: the ability to appear normal and nonabusive.

Wright tested a group of 26 parents: 13 batterers and 13 non-batterers. He matched the groups by age, sex, race, income, education and marital

status and gave them all an IQ test and a series of personality tests.

There were only six items out of 25 on which battering parents differed from the non-abusers, but those traits did follow.

Wright's results also showed that these abusing parents scored highly in another part of the test which indicates that their answers were faked. This proves that the parent's ability to present a favorable personality breaks down because the responses conflict with the ones they had given earlier in the test.

IQ scores were lower than those of healthy parents, while group conformity and self-punishment scores were higher. Wright says that the latter indicates the extent to which abusive parents hide their violent impulses.

Editorial



PEACE Comes To Fairfield

Before Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baker formed Protect Every Abused Child Everywhere (P.E.A.C.E.), their battle against child abuse was a lonely one.

"My husband and I were taking care of a two year old abused child. As foster parents, we were shocked at the treatment we received from the Welfare Department as we made attempts to care for this child," Mrs. Baker said. "It seems that everywhere we went, we kept hitting obstacles."

In 1971, the Bakers attended a workshop of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, the nation's only child advocacy center. The meeting was sponsored by and for foster parents who shared the Bakers' concerns.

"When we decided to form PEACE, we tried to compile what we thought were the necessary steps to alleviate this problem," Mrs. Baker continued.

Public awareness, changed legislature, and a foster parent training program are the main objectives of PEACE. The organization serves Fairfield County and meets monthly at the Congregational Church on the Green in Norwalk.

Governor Ella Grasso has refused to finance requested improvements. Mrs. Baker feels money will be saved in the long run if abused children are cared for now because they may require additional state funds if they are continually neglected.

"We need strong backing from voters who will apply

pressure on the legislators for changes. Only a few men in the legislature have even shown an interest. There's a definite lack of authentic political leadership. We need to attract the public eye but I just don't know what it takes to show them how serious a problem this is," Mrs. Baker stressed.

"Foster parents are screaming for training because you just can't love these kids without having some knowledge of the problem and how to deal with it. In the foster care program, you're getting children who are grossly abused and grossly neglected," Mrs. Baker said seriously.

"It's terribly difficult to try to care for kids who have been through this kind of trauma because there is much more to it than physical scares. Bones can be mended but most of the damage is psychological. What happens on the inside is not obvious because many of the kids become withdrawn or simply

manage to hide their feelings out of fear."

The foster parent feels attitudes must be changed and "the system" must be altered before child abuse can be dealt with effectively.

"What's happening is an absolute scandal," she insisted. "Child abuse is such an ugly thing that people just don't want to deal with it. It's much easier for them to simply turn their backs and pretend it doesn't exist."

At this point, Mrs. Baker said she feels disgusted and discouraged with reactions to PEACE's efforts. She vented her feeling towards the materialism of this country.

"A whole new world can be opened to these kids and it is definitely worth the time and effort. These kids are sensitive and impressionable and they are incredibly grateful when they receive any warmth and kindness from others."

Reporting Cases

Social service directors at Bridgeport, Park City and St. Vincent hospitals said doctors and nurses are required under Public Act 73-205 to report all suspected cases of child abuse.

An oral report must be made immediately to the Protective Services Division of the State Welfare Department, followed by a written report made within 72 hours after the oral report. It is made on a special form provided by Protective Services with a description of the law on the back.

At Park City Hospital, a social worker is sent to interview the family and explain the reporting law before a report is made.

A physician who suspects that a child under his treatment has been abused, has the authority to hold the child in the hospital's custody for 96 hours pending an investigation of the home by the Welfare Department or a court decision on custody. This is in accordance with the 96-hour holding law clause in Public Act 73-205.

Exigency: Sine Qua Non?

higher education was in a position to risk a little here and there.

As most of us realize, the rules of the game have changed: the 60's are over. If America's institutions of higher education are to survive—particularly the less prestigious and time-honored—they must play by the new rules, the emerging reality of a fading Brigadoon.

Given the vision outlined Tuesday, we must ask how it can be implemented—yes academia, pragmatism. The vision means compensating for the excesses committed when the vision was tainted by the expansionist myth. Where to begin ... We start by superimposing the reality of our situation upon the vision and trimming around the edges—virtually everything that does not conform to that vision must be cut loose, a thought that makes many tremble amid their sentimentality.

As a people we are collectors—a people who accumulate so much that our attics and closets are full of the past—small, useless scraps of sentimentality we can never bring ourselves to discard. We would be suffocated by our sentimentality before we would act against it. We would rather build the extra room or closet before we would deny ourselves the smugness of knowing everything is there, somewhere, intact.

We propose that the situation at this school is precisely that. We are being smothered in a very real sense, financially, by our inability to release the past and embrace the future. We seem to be defeated, attempting to live in times when students were knocking at our door, and not the other way around.

If we accept that vision of the future which many faculty applauded and the administration bemoaned on Tuesday, we must realize the process of becoming—one which the administration is likely to cheer and the faculty may bemoan. The process of becoming a quality institution, directed toward those students who really want to be here means that we must rid ourselves of those aspects which prevent us from becoming our vision. It is no secret that we are carrying a great deal of dead weight. Nor is it secret that the dead weight is located in the faculty as well as in the student body ... and each is protecting the other. Many faculty here do not cut the proverbial mustard; many students do not either. The two tend to reinforce one another: students who do not want to learn have no qualms about a teacher who does not want to teach, and vice versa.

We are a system, and as such we are bound by the laws of inertia. Mediocrity is infectious—once the process is set into motion, it is difficult to reverse. We are becoming fast in mediocrity. We must find a way to reverse that process; we cannot allow the sick to infect the well. Sounds like social darwinism? Not really. It sounds more like the hard, cold truth.

As a system we deal with inputs and outputs and feedback. If a teacher inserts an input—if he teaches—and there is no corresponding output from the students, perhaps he will reinsert the input, perhaps reprogram it. Perhaps not. How many times will the teacher be motivated to reprogram? How many times can a person impart energy to a system without receiving any energy back? We suspect the answer is that the individual cannot long continue until he reaches the point of

drainage. The same would be true when a student feels he is beating his head against a silent wall.

This is the essence of a university system: students and faculty feed off one another: we require and expect significant inputs and outputs from each. It is necessary for the survival and health of the system that energy is conserved—energy so precious that we dare not lose or waste a drop. Each malfunctioning component wastes energy. We might choose to tinker with the unit in hopes that it will function effectively—we can place all scraps of the past in the closet or attic in hopes that they will be able to serve us a new purpose. However, there comes a point where the potential utility of the unit must be realistically evaluated—will that scrap ever really serve a new purpose? At what point in time? Is it worth the space it takes up? Is the unit worth the energy it saps from the system?

We presently find ourselves at a most important crossroads, or, to continue the metaphor, it's moving day. We must evaluate each unit and make the crucial decision whether it is worth taking. If our trip is to be made by boat, and this one certainly has that appearance, then to overload the boat is to drown. We can only take those items that are essential; we can only afford those units which will function effectively.

"...the cleanness of the going out increases the sharpness of the coming in."
Charles Olson

We have made reference above to student dead weight—how do we get rid of it? Quality, motivated faculty have a right to expect students who are equally motivated. If the students are not here to learn, they will leave—the vision we propose is not one of another Parsons college—faculty can see to that.

We now confront the question of decision-making: who is to decide which units are effective and which are defective? What is the criteria for dead weight? The faculty would maintain that they are the best judges of themselves, a dangerous concept but one which we will entertain for the moment. But first, what are the available processes for removing tenured dead weight? They are two-fold: (1) establishment of incompetency and (2) declaration of financial exigency.

For this university to maintain and prove that a given faculty member is incompetent is a most difficult task. At the very least, incompetency is subjective, a value-judgement. Let us assume for the moment that it is possible to provide a working definition of incompetency and that it is a feasible means of trimming the fat. Should the faculty make that decision? Our answer is NO! Many people are running about this campus with cries of paranoia. If you think this faculty is paranoid now, wait until the blood-letting takes the form of backstabbing, wait until faculty are pointing the finger at each other in an attempt to save their own precious hides. An academic community depends on cooperation among faculty members to a large extent. If we foster a situation of distrust among the faculty then we are creating wounds which will not heal for a very long time to come; the vision's ability to be realized will be hampered beyond compare—at least in the present atmosphere the faculty is united, even if it is

against the Administration.

Should the Administration begin incompetency proceedings against selected dead weight? Once again the answer we reach is a solid NO! The unity of the faculty would only be strengthened in that case to a point where it would be impossible to bring any type of successful proceeding. Thus our first objection to this tact is simply that it would not work.

Secondly, and this applies to either the faculty or the administration making incompetency decisions, it is a somewhat less than moral move. Are we out to stigmatize faculty and prevent them from finding their niche wherever that might be? We believe not. We are merely attempting to save a system, which does not mean that we are out to mutilate the parts we cannot use. Just because someone does not fit into our scheme is not to say that the person will not have utility in another context, for another system.

For once and for all, let us dismiss the possibility of attaining our ends via immoral and counterproductive means: incompetency. Let us then turn to the second possibility, the declaration of financial exigency. With the scant knowledge we have about the finances of this University, we know that the books do not look good—for whatever the reasons, this is the reality of our situation. Assume for the moment that we can declare financial exigency and that such declarations would be legally acceptable. Again, we face the question of who should decide what is dead weight. However, this time it is a clear question of dead weight unclouded by the stigmas and problems that attach themselves to the determination of incompetency.

Once again we begin by first considering the faculty—should they decide what constitutes dead weight? As in the case of incompetency proceedings, we do not feel that the faculty should be placed in that position, per se, for many of the same reasons. However, the faculty is in a unique position. In many respects the faculty is the most qualified to stand in judgement of itself—who is closer to the classroom, the faculty or the administration?—though there are problems with self-judgement.

Let us grant that the major portion of the decision-making with regard to dead weight should be borne by the faculty, with carefully weighted input from the student body (seeking qualitative rather than quantitative input). We are still faced with the problem of inertia. Who will push the faculty into decision-making? Who will make them relinquish their grasp on sentimentality? The answer we reach is that the only body capable of overcoming this inertia is the administration.

The productivity report represents an attempt to deal with the reality of financial balancing—a given college must service a number of students to justify its existence. Thus, much of the decision-making has been transferred from the upper Administration—Miles-Carrier—to the lower administrative ranks—the academic deans. It is the dean of a college who, in turn, must evaluate each department in the college in productivity terms. Deans must evaluate a department in terms of what it offers to the college, distinguishing between major and service departments. The dean must therefore assign productivity levels to each of the departments such that the overall produc-

tivity of the college meets with the requirements specified from above—we note that the "above" in this case reveals significant faculty input, viz a viz the productivity committee.

The ball then moves into the court of the department chairpersons who, given a specified productivity requirement, must evaluate the programs and faculty under their auspices and determine what changes must be made to meet the specified level.

In this type of interaction, if tenured faculty are to be cut loose—and we insist that many must and should be—who is really making the decision? It is obvious to us that the answer is that it is ultimately the faculty who make the personnel decisions about itself. As far as student input is concerned, it would be a foolish department chairperson who ignored whatever feedback was available; in fact, chairpersons would be foolish if they did not actively seek student opinion—again, weighted for quality and not quantity.

Where does this leave us? We pose the following for consideration. Financial exigency appears to us to be the most feasible way out of financial straits and into the process of becoming—becoming in the sense of a realistic vision of the future of the University of Bridgeport. That vision can only be realized if we all take a realistic stance. We feel that Leland Miles' policies—are realistic. Though Mr. Miles would not embrace our vision of the future—a future without a top-heavy administration, an administration of students and faculty and trustees—we feel that the vision is equally realistic.

But We Cannot Have The One Without The Other!

If we accept the vision then we must accept a realistic plan for its realization, unbound by sentimentality. If we accept the rationale for financial exigency, then we are accepting a large portion of the vision—otherwise, what is the rationale for such a move?

We propose the vision and the means be given serious consideration in the University Senate and in every other student, faculty and administrative body on campus.

We ask that it be discussed openly and honestly.

We urge the Senate to accept exigency as we ask the same of the faculty, students and the Board of Trustees.

We propose that the Senate form a body representative of all members of our academic community to investigate the vision of a democratic and academic society and to take the steps necessary for the realization of that vision as soon as is humanly possible.

We ask not that this University of Bridgeport be saved, but rather, that this University of Bridgeport save itself. That we eliminate the need in the future to import an expert wood-cutter ... from Alfred, or anywhere else.

"There's an old story about two men on a train. One of them, seeing some naked-looking sheep in a field, said: 'Those sheep have just been sheared.' The other looked for a moment longer, and then said: 'They seem to be—on this side.'"

John Holt

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Upward Bound's Funds Terminated

continued from page one
extreme dissatisfaction with the decision in Boston and requested the support of the University in their subsequent fight. Klebe assured the parents that the University was in favor of the Upward Bound Program remaining here.

"There is no question that the University was prepared to have the Upward Bound Program remain here," the Dean said. "If we didn't want the program, the proposal would not have been signed." The proposal was signed by Academic Affairs Vice President Warren Carrier, before it was sent to Boston.

Dean Klebe gave the parents the further assurance that "President Miles will protest." The parents board members asked that they be given a carbon copy of any and all protest materials that Miles submits to Boston.

During the meeting with Dean Klebe the parents were informed of a number of other things that they had not known previously. According to Klebe, as of 11 a.m. Monday, there had been no receipt of an official termination notice. All information had been rendered over the phone.

The Dean also revealed that negotiations had been in progress with the administration and program directors at Fairfield University to accept 52 of the Bridgeport students three weeks prior to the notification of Bridgeport personnel that the program would not be refunded. The Fairfield program has been funded for 1975-76.

The "community reaction" that Dean Klebe says the Boston office told her it was expecting, came with a rather articulate bang when Regional Director Grace Ward and her associate Kenneth Franks came to the University Tuesday to speak to interested persons.

The meeting, which took place in the Junior College, was conducted with some 75 people present, many of whom were Upward Bound students, staff members, parents, community agency personnel, and University students.

The main argument that Ward and Franks presented was based on what they called the "the non-communicative" nature of the grant proposal submitted by Ford and his staff earlier this year. They also cited a lack of a strong academics in the Bridgeport program.

The latter point was argued at some length, with Upward Bound supporters reminding the Boston officials that the Bridgeport program has been ranked in the 95th percentile nation-wide in college placement and retention.

Ford, the Bridgeport project director, criticized the Boston officials for their "gross unfairness." According to Ford, all notifications prior to Ward's visit had been unfair and unofficial.

Club Allocations

April 28 is the deadline for all de jure organizations to spend their allocations from Student Council. More information is available in the Student Council office on the second floor of the Student Center, ext. 4818.

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By Stelzer

ADMINISTRATION PRODUCTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please type or print all data)

1. Position of Administrator: () Dean, () Director, () Assistant Director, () Vice President, () President, () Trustee, () Horizontal, () Vertical, () Other (specify)
2. How long has this administrator held his present post: _____
3. How did he acquire his present post? () Merit, () Political Favor, () Relative of a Trustee, () Friend, () Friend of a friend, () He bought it at Woolworth's, () He won it in a monopoly game
4. Can this administrator be replaced? _____
5. Does this administrator have a car? _____ (foreign cars, with the exception of _____)
6. Can this administrator be replaced? () Yes, () Yes
7. How many _____ usually? _____
8. Does this administrator use deodorant, () Smoke
9. What is his _____
10. What is his _____
11. Does he prefer: () Argyle socks or () Henways
12. Can he walk a mile for a camel or an Iranian? _____

OPTIONAL:

13. Is this administrator productive? _____
14. How do we measure productivity, anyway? _____

In its effort to bail the University out, the Administration has concentrated on cuts of faculty—thirty-two have been cut already and another 26 are on the way out. If this continues any longer we may well have a school populated solely by administrators and P.R. men. But this need not be the case—why don't we storm the bastions, so to speak, and cut the cutters?! The Finger suggests that we use the administration's own tool—the productivity questionnaire—to weed out the excess hack flack.

No Plans For Wisteria

Although Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity and some students from the Industrial Design department had expressed interest in occupying Wisteria Hall, Wayne Gates, director of housing, says he knows of no plans to reopen the old brick home for dormitory or housing purposes.

"From time to time, people indicate interest in that building," Gates said. "But plans to re-open it are 'news to me'."

Formerly, Wisteria Hall was used as a housing facility, but was closed last year because of a decline in the number of residence hall students. The 25 or so

students it accommodated were shifted to other dorms, Gates said.

A decision to re-open Wisteria would depend on the group's proposal and whether the University had plans for the use of the building. Proposals are reviewed by the vice-president for business and finance and the cabinet, Gates said.

When asked about future plans for Wisteria, Harry Rowell, vice-president for business and finance responded, there are "none that I know of."

There must be 100 groups including some fraternities and the Alumni association, that have shown interest in Wisteria, he said, "but I have received no firm proposals. Therefore, no plans."

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DENALI INFORMATION

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DANCE RECITAL

"Backroads: Dance," a choreographic, cooperative modern dance company will present a concert Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall of A & H. The company is composed of Karen Potter, J. Edward Sydow and Jennifer Mitchell, dance instructor in the Arnold College Division. She teaches classes in modern dance technique and choreography and directs the UB Dance Ensemble.

Room Up For Grabs

B. Drawing for DOUBLE-SINGLE Rooms—Location: Seeley Hall Recreation Room.

Friday, May 2, 1975—10:00 a.m.—MEN with 84+ credits as of June, 1975 (Also male grads); 2:00 p.m.—WOMEN with 84+ credits as of June, 1975 (Also female grads).

Monday, May 5, 1975: 10:00 a.m.—MEN with 56-83 credits as of June, 1975; 2:00 p.m.—WOMEN with 56-83 credits as of June, 1975.

Tuesday, May 6, 1975: 10:00 a.m.—MEN with 28-55 credits as of June, 1975; 2:00 p.m.—WOMEN with 28-55 credits as of June, 1975.

Wednesday, May 7, 1975: 10:00 a.m.—MEN with 0-27 credits as of June, 1975; 2:00 p.m.—WOMEN with 0-27 credits as of June, 1975.

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MANNING STELZER

Mr. Saul Goldstein, member of Accuracy in Media, AIM and Taxpayers Association in Bridgeport—"I took up the issues with the Bridgeport Post and said that if it didn't change its ways, I would approach the advertisers. We said, 'If you spend money to advertise in the Post we will boycott your store.' The administrators response was that they needed a benadable press.

Charges of malpractice on the part of The Bridgeport Post, the city's police department and the Panuzio Administration were made at last Monday night's meeting of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union.

The meeting was attended by members of various minority groups from the area who complained of discriminatory practices by the city's officials.

In an era of cover-ups, this national crisis has come closer to home, they said. Minorities and members of the CCLU feel the Bridgeport press is covering up important facts in connection with police brutality charges and that the police officers involved are not being disciplined or even in most cases, investigated.

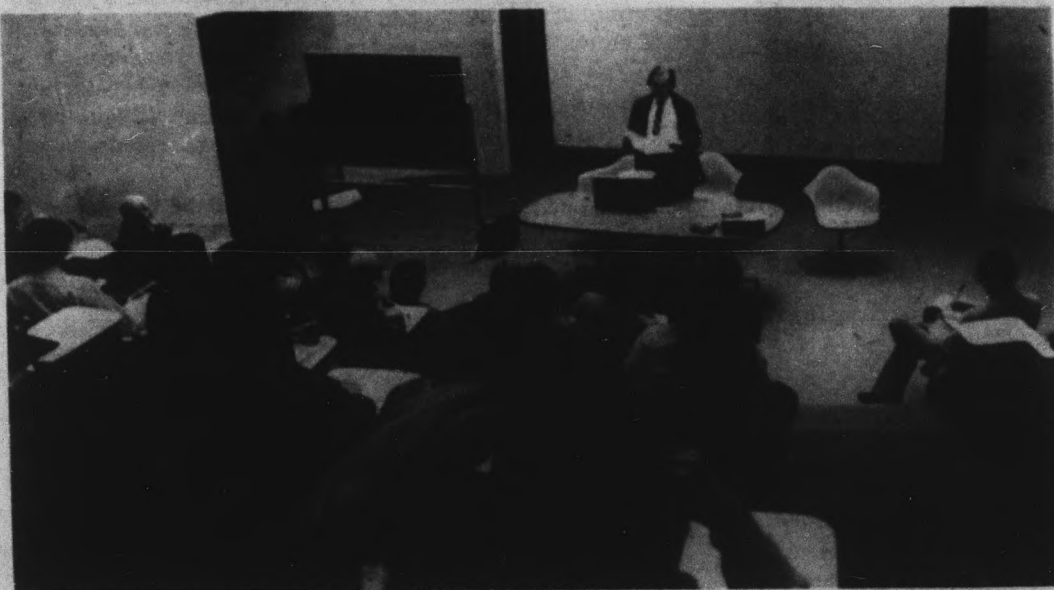
The meeting was sponsored by the Fairfield County Chapter of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the Council of Part-Time Students of the University.

Sylvia Cresto



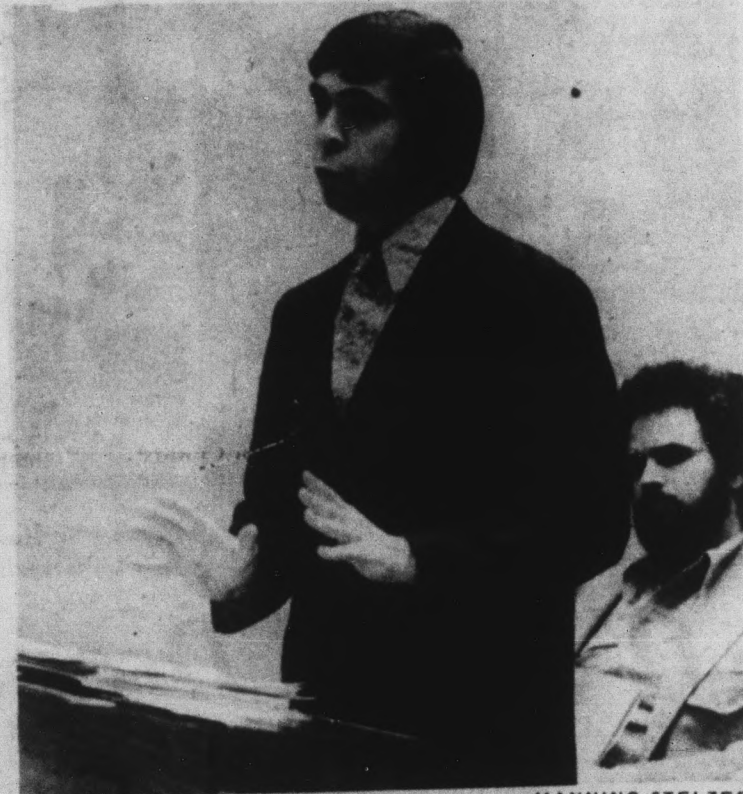
MANNING STELZER

Attorney Burton Weinstein—"If you are black, Puerto Rican or poor there is no law and if there is no law for them it'll take 2 hours and 20 minutes before there is no law for the rest of you." It is perfectly apparent that the minority groups must get together."



MANNING STELZER

Attorney Frank Donner, chapter chairman—"I've made an astounding discovery, what I like to call Donner's Law. Whenever there is a city over 100,000 people and a newspaper is protective of the police—there is invariably a long train of police misconduct."



MANNING STELZER

Mr. William Olds, CCLU State Executive Director—"This is a unique year in terms of civil rights and civil liberties—no thanks to the present administration."

CAMPUS CALENDAR

AEGIS: Peer Counseling Center

Mon.-Wed., 3-5 p.m.

& 7-10 p.m. Tel. Ext.4883

Tues. & Thurs., 10-noon;

Room 107, Bryant Hall

TODAY
STUDENT LEADERS BANQUET, 6 p.m., Tower Room.
ALICE'S RESTAURANT, presented by the Cinema Guild, 8 and 10 p.m., Room 117 of A & H. 75 cents.
Carriage House presents O LUCKY MAN at 10:30 p.m.

Dr. James Jackson, author and political analyst will speak on MARXISM and MAOISM at 7:30 p.m. in Room 100 of the College of

Nursing. Free. For more information call ext. 4529.

FRIDAY
TGIF Party, 3 to 7:30 p.m., Student Center Faculty Dining Room.
STEAK NIGHT, 5:30 to 9 p.m., Student Center Faculty-Staff Dining Room.
Cinema Guild presents ALICE'S RESTAURANT at 8 and 10 p.m., Recital Hall of A & H. 75 cents.
Follow the crowd to the PAPER CHASE, Student Center Social

Room, 8 and 10:15 p.m. 75 cents.
Introduction to Gestalt therapy, workshop, offered by the Mental Health Dept. 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Junior College, Room 10.
Registration is \$5 for students, \$10 for non-students. For more information about registration and the program, call Patrick McGrath, director of the University's Mental Health Program, 574-4358.
SHABBATMEAL, 5:30 p.m.,

Interfaith Center.

SATURDAY
EUCARIST SERVICE, Newman Center, 4:30 p.m.
STARLIGHT BOWLING, 8 p.m. to closing, Student Center basement.
O LUCKY MAN, Carriage House, 3 and 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
SUNDAY SERVICES, Newman Center, 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.

PAPER CHASE, 8 p.m., Student Center Social Room.

O LUCKY MAN, 5 and 9 p.m., Carriage House.

KAPPA DELTA PI, National Education Honor Society, will meet at 9 p.m. on April 30, Student Center 13/215. Concerns new officers and membership. All juniors and seniors with a QPR of 3.0 or better are eligible to join and should attend.

Significant Shorts

The International Relations Club will present its annual Spring Banquet this Sunday at 7 p.m. in Marina Dining Hall.

The banquet will feature a six course international cuisine dinner, prepared by UB foreign students. The menu includes: chicken cacciatore, pepper steak, curry, rice, fasulye, glazed carrots, kugelhupf, gateau a l'orange, german chocolate cake, yellow cake, ice

cream, baklava, salad, bread, spiked punch, coffee and tea.

Dr. Alfred Gerteiny, chairman of the History Department will be guest speaker. Ann Wu will perform Chinese dances; Padmini Chari, an Indian dance; Gigi Binerer, belly dancing; Michael LeGardner and Ferando Alves will sing french ballads and the School of Bushido will conduct a karate

demonstration. Door prizes will be awarded.

Student's ticket price is \$2.50; faculty, \$4 and guests, \$5. Two tickets will be available with each I.D. Semi-formal dress. Tickets may be purchased at the Student Center Activities Office between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and in Marina Dining Hall at lunch and dinner until Sunday. They should be purchased soon because of limited seating.

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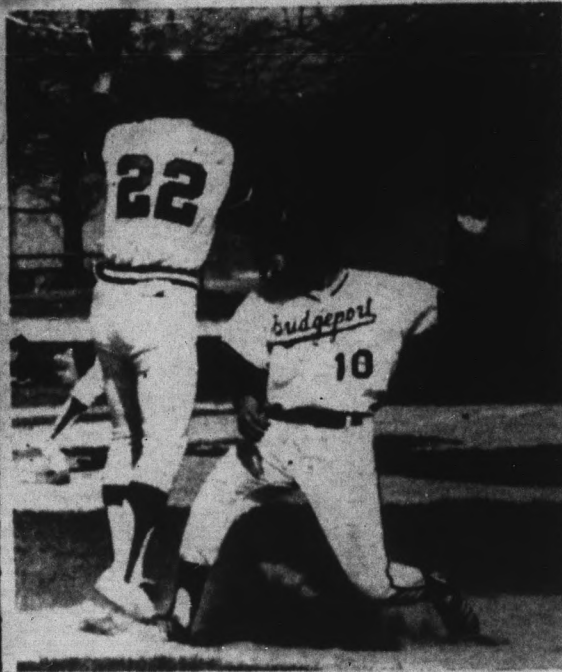
Number 6 Bill Neff watches a bad pitch hit the dirt in Tuesday's JV game against Housatonic. Knights lost, 0-7.

PAUL KALISH



Bridgeport catcher John Smith puts the tag on a Housatonic Community College runner.

PAUL KALISH



Number 10, Jim Neveroski hustles back to first to foil a Housatonic pick-off attempt.

PAUL KALISH

JV Squad Drops Five

The Purple Knights JV baseball team lowered their record to 1-5 by losing five games in the past week.

On Wednesday the Knights dropped a 6-4 decision to Yale. The Knights opened strongly, bringing the first run and taking a 1-0 lead in the first inning. He came back and tied the score in the second inning and broke the game open in the third. George Rapp hit a three run homer.

Bridgeport came back in the ninth and eighth innings, tying the score at 4-4. However, he powered right back with more runs in the bottom of eighth to wrap up the game. The losing pitcher for Bridgeport was Phil Wadleigh, who pitched seven and two-thirds innings, gave up eight runs, struck out six and walked one. Coach Jim Dolan said, "He pitched well, but didn't have much control over the ball."

Alph Neff was the leading pitcher for the Knights with three wins, including a double, and an I. Bridgeport runs were scored by Pete Medgansis, Richard, Kevin O'Brien, and John

Smith.

The squad dropped another decision the next day to Norwalk Tech, 17-10.

Coach Dolan said the game was "a disaster," and added, "our pitchers couldn't get anyone out." Kevin O'Brien started for Bridgeport and pitched one and two-thirds innings, but had to leave the game after giving up eight runs, striking out one, and walking three.

Neil Kavey entered the game and pitched one and two-thirds, giving up three runs.

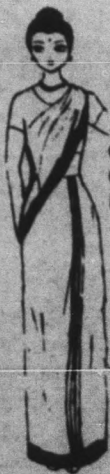
Mark Adams finished the game, giving up six runs, three walks, and striking out two.

Offensively the Knights were strong, racking up 5 hits to Norwalk Tech's 17. Jeff Lerner and Pete Medgansis each had three hits. Lerner had a homerun and Medgansis had three doubles.

On Saturday the Knights lost a heartbreaker in the last inning, 8-7, to Southern.

Varsity pitcher Skip Wolf, pitched eight and a third innings, gave up eight runs, four of which were earned. He struck out six, and walked five.

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Belly Dancer

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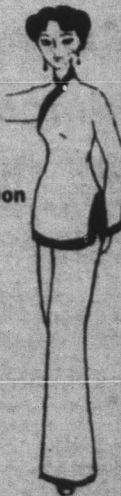
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Football Auction

Bob Levy

A carnival atmosphere prevades Waldemere Lawn as young children wrestle on the ground, and dogs run wild, filling the air with loud yelps. In the middle of the lawn, a man with a huge cigar and mustache, is addressing a crowd of people, most of whom are wearing Bridgeport football jerseys and sweat-shirts.

"Now for the next item. I have been able to obtain, with a great degree of trouble, the actual shoulder pad Mitch Sanders wore when he was tackled by a 300 pound lineman while attempting to signal for a timeout. Remember folks, this still has the original perspiration on it, and even a couple of blood stains, for all those sado-freaks," said the auctioneer.

"\$10."

"\$20," motions a woman sitting way in the back, who explains that she's always had a wild fetish for shoulder pads, especially smelly ones. "He has a couple of the sexiest shoulder pads I've ever seen," she explains, as she perches herself on a tackling dummy.

"\$20," "I hear \$20," yells the man with coaching style standing on the platform. "\$20 why Mitch Sanders threw seven touchdown passes in one game wearing these shoulder pads. Of course the receivers had a little bit to do with it, but we'll auction them off next week. Why I could sell these to Richard Nixon to put beside his George Allen playbook for more than \$20."

"\$30," "Sold to that man for \$30. Now we have something different. It's an autographed copy of Coach Ray Murphy's new autobiography, 'Coach Without a Team.' The book is being held in print until it can be determined whether the signature is authentic. In fact, the hell with it. His last name is spelled wrong."

"The next piece of memorabilia is a transcript of that fateful day when it was decided by the Board of Trustees to cancel the football program. Included is a classic line from their most prominent trustee when he said 'Who's got a dime for a cup of coffee?' Also included, and hold onto your seats, is a classic line from Bridgeport's most active football rooter who also happens to be a member of the board when he said, 'The hell with football. Let's get a couple of six packs.' Now this is a once in a lifetime offer."

"\$50," says a man in the back row wearing a Bridgeport football helmet. "We might as well keep all this stuff in the family, for the good of the school, you know."

"Sold!"

"Can you throw in a free Rosemary Woods tape eraser."

"Sure Leland. While you're at it, how'd you like to get some cheap land in Missouri. It'll be a bargain when they clear the river off it."

"Now for the last and most important matter of business. This is an item that must go, at any cost. It's only a year old, in perfect working condition, and needs a home badly. Who wants a coach?"